

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

**Number 33, of Volume 17.**

Massachusetts and Vermont are the only states of the Union that have never bent the knee to military popularity of Jackson. Those two States in the north, and South Carolina in the south, are of all the states, the most fixed and marked national character. No where are Democrats so numerous, or the People so much governed by principle. This was once the reputation which Virginia enjoyed pre-eminently.—*Richmond Whig*



# STATE LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, January 7, 1837.

## SENATE.

Mr. Edwards presented a bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money; which was read the first time, passed, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The following revised bills, received from the Commons, were read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled: Concerning the action of replevin; concerning marriage; concerning court-house, prisons and stocks; concerning boats, &c.; concerning guardians and wards; concerning bank notes; concerning frauds and fraudulent conveyances; concerning estates; concerning registers; bills, bonds and promissory notes; county trustees.

The engrossed bill supplemental to an act of the present session, to lay off the county of Davis, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Burney moved that the Senate do now reconsider their vote of yesterday, by which the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, was rejected; which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 24, nays 21—and the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a general system of Free Schools, throughout the State.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, made a report of facts in relation to the contested seat of James Callaway, of Barry; which, on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, was laid on the table.

Mr. Byrd introduced a bill for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue amongst the several counties of the State. Read first time.

Monday, January 9, 1837.

## SENATE.

Mr. Mays, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom petitions on the subject were referred, reported against the expediency of erecting a new county out of parts of the counties of Burke, Lincoln, Wilkes and Iredell. Concurred in.

Mr. Mays reported a bill from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to authorize Wm. L. Blount and others to erect a bridge across Great Contoocia Creek. Read first time.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville, and the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, were read the third time, passed, and ordered, the former to be enrolled and the latter to be engrossed.

The revised bills concerning the patrol; concerning prisoners; concerning writs of quo warranto & mandamus; and prescribing the disposition of money remaining in the hands of clerks and sheriffs a certain time, were read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Kenosha and Valley Rail Road Company, was, on motion of Mr. Joyner, laid upon the table.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. W. Bryan in the Chair, on the bill to confer Banking Privileges on the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; and after some time spent therein, in which the bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Waddell, Carson and Morehead, and opposed by Messrs. Kelly, Reid and Cooper of Martin, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, with various amendments, and recommended its passage into a law. The bill thereupon passed its third reading, 25 to 23, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Agas.—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Barnett, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Barney, Carson, Davidson, Dubson, Ducker, Gudge, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Melchor, Morehead, Morehead, McCormick, Moore, Myers, Polk, Roding, Reinhardt, Skinner, Spruill, Saunders—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Arrington, Bunting, Bryan of Craven, Cooper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Evans, Fox, Houlston, Hall, Hawkins, Huxey, Kerr, Kelly, Lindsey, Mansfield, Melano, Mays, Reid Taylor, Williams, Whitaker—23.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to lay off and construct a Road from the town of Franklin, in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River, and thence to the Georgia line was read the second time. Appropriates \$9,000 for this purpose. The question being on its passage, Mr. Kenyon denounced the Ayes and Nays, and the bill passed its second reading, 51 to 44.

At the hour of 42 o'clock, the House proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Superior Court, vice J. R. Donnell, Messrs. Robert Heath, J. L. Bailey and Wright C. Staley being in nomination. No choice was made.

The bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar, was read the second time. Mr. Satterthwaite explained the objects of the bill, after which it passed its second reading.

The House then entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Williamson in the Chair, and took up the Report and Bills, reported from the committee of Twenty-six, on the subject of investing North Carolina's share of the Surplus Revenue. Mr. Graham, Chairman of the committee, took the floor in explanation of the plans proposed, and spoke for nearly two hours with his usual force and comprehensiveness, illustrating the advantages attending the scheme, and showing that it was the most liberal which could be got through the committee. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the committee of the whole rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, January 10, 1837.

## SENATE.

Mr. Polk presented a bill concerning the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road; also a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Salubrity to borrow money; which passed their first reading.

The following engrossed bills from the Commons, were read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled: The bill to authorize County Courts to divide disputed boundaries between counties; the bill empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; the

bill to amend an act authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed Cherokee Lands in Haywood and Macon; the bill to repeal an act of 1833 for the better administration of justice in the county of Haywood, &c.

Several revised bills were read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Williamson in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bills reported by the Joint Select Committee on the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. McNeill, of Moore, took the floor, and spoke for near half an hour in favor of the scheme reported by the committee, though individually, he said, he would have preferred a more liberal plan.

Mr. Speaker Haywood next addressed the Committee for more than two hours, and with great force and eloquence, in opposition to the whole scheme reported by the Committee, on the ground that the policy, which it proposed, was temporizing and short-sighted, and must eventuate in abortion. When he had finished, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 11, 1836.

## SENATE.

Mr. J. W. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a Resolution on the subject, reported a bill to amend an act concerning the election of Governor and Members of Assembly. [Provides compensation to Sheriffs for making returns of the election of Governor.] Read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill heretofore submitted by Mr. Edwards, to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the deposits of the public money, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. McCormick, laid upon the table, 23 to 22.

The Senate spent some time in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, in the consideration of the bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson. When the Committee rose the bill was reported to the Senate, and rejected, 24 to 20.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Crawford presented a bill concerning the county of Davis; which passed three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hollingsworth presented a bill concerning the county of Davis; which passed three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hollingsworth presented a bill in favor of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Crawford, was referred to the Committee of the Whole, to whom were referred the bills reported by the Committee on the Surplus Revenue. [Authorizes a subscription on the part of the State of \$100,000—equal to two fifths of the Stock.]

On motion of Mr. Hoke, ordered that a Select Committee of two members be appointed to wait on Col. C. G. McMillen, Commissioner from S. Carolina, and invite him to a seat in this Hall, and inform him that it is the pleasure of this House to hear his views on the aforesaid bills, if he desires to present them. Messrs. Hoke and Williamson form the Committee.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol, passed its first reading.

The House then proceeded to the Orders of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the bills to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; and to confer Banking Privileges on said Company.

The Hon. Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, who had been invited to appear before the House, rose and addressed the Committee at length in support of the bill; after which, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, January 13, 1837.

## SENATE.

Mr. Reid, from the Joint Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill prescribing the manner in which contested elections of Governor shall be determined in this State; which passed its first and second readings.

The proposition of the House of Commons, that the joint Resolution to adjourn sine die on the 14th instant, be rescinded, and that the Legislature adjourn sine die on the 19th instant, was read and concurred in.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Farrow presented a bill to provide for draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde county. [Appropriates \$8,000 for this purpose.] Read first time.

Mr. McRae, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, reported the Resolution in favor of the Oconulity Turnpike Company, with an amendment. The report was concurred in.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the bill granting Banking Privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. Mr. Speaker Haywood took the floor, in reply to Col. Memminger, and in opposition to the bill, and spoke for nearly three hours. When he concluded, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, January 14, 1837.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gales introduced a bill authorizing and empowering the County Courts of the State to appoint Special Magistrates in incorporated Towns. Read first time.

The House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the Chair, on the bills in relation to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. Mr. Hoke took the floor in reply to Mr. Speaker Haywood, and addressed the Committee for more than an hour, decidedly in favor of the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Graham rose and addressed the Committee for more than two hours, also in favor of the bill. He was followed by the Speaker, in reply to him and Mr. Hoke, in a short but animated speech. Mr. Blount then made a few remarks against the bill, and Mr. McNeill explained why he had come to the conclusion to vote against it.

The question being now loudly called for, it was put on the motion submitted by the Speaker to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, (tantamount to rejection) and decided in the negative. On motion, the Committee then rose and reported

the bill to the House, and the question being on its passage, an amendment was moved to it, so as to give the next Legislature the power, if it should so choose, to repeal the bill without the consent of the Corporation. This amendment was negative, 62 to 40; after which the bill passed its second reading 53 to 49; and then the House adjourned about 5 o'clock. Yeas and Nays in our next.

## CONGRESS.

Friday, January 6, 1837.

IN THE SENATE.—New Sources of Expenditure.—The petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to erect a new court house and a penitentiary in that city, was presented by Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of the petition, and expressed his opposition to the prayer of the petitioners. He said that the sources of expenditure were already numerous enough, too numerous; that the patronage of the Government was great enough already from the public expenditures, and ought not to be increased, but diminished. He therefore called on the Committee, to whom the petition was to be referred, to pause and ponder well before they gave their sanction to other and new sources of expenditures.

Tuesday, January 12, 1837.

IN THE SENATE.—Treasury Circular.—There was nothing of interest transacted in the Senate yesterday. The only question of general interest discussed, was the amendment of Mr. Rives to the rescinding resolutions of Mr. EVING, of Ohio—Mr. STRANGE was the only speaker, and addressed the Senate at considerable length, in defence of the legality and propriety of the circular. His arguments did not vary essentially from those who preceded him on the same side, and we deem it unnecessary to trouble the reader with an abstract. Mr. RIVES has the floor to-day.

IN THE HOUSE.—Yesterday, abolition petitions formed the great subject of discussion. Mr. Adams presented a petition from a number of females in Massachusetts, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. After considerable discussion on a question of order, connected with the reading of a few sentences in the petition, while giving the statement of its contents required by the rules, Mr. BOON, of Indiana, moved to lay the petition on the table. After considerable discussion on several points of order, Mr. Mann, of New York, came to the relief of the party, and cut the gordian knot by getting Mr. BOON to withdraw his motion to lay on the table, and then he, Mr. Mann, moved the previous question. This was sustained. The effect of this was to make the main question be, the reception of the petition. The main question was then put, and the petition was received by a vote of 137 to 75.

Mr. Adams then moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the District, but on motion of Mr. Jarvis it was laid on the table—161 to 51.

It is thus seen, that there is a large majority of the House of Representatives in favor of receiving the petitions, and all the dread which the party expressed at the last session of the evil consequences of coming to a decision on the question of reception, vanishes as soon as the Presidential election is over.

After the decision of the House on this question, Mr. Adams gave notice that he should continue to move to take up the petition and refer it.

Mr. Adams then presented another petition from 250 females of Massachusetts, on the same subject. Mr. Lawler moved that it be not received.

Mr. Underwood addressed the House against the reception. He dwelt with much force on the dilemma in which the House would be placed by acknowledging the right of the petitioners to claim the reception of the petitions, and then refusing to act upon them. There was, he said, a palpable inconsistency in it that would not stand before the American people, and to avoid that inconsistency, he had invariably voted against the reception.

Mr. Bynum also spoke against reception. He had been one of those who, at the last session had wished to give the question of reception the go by. But it seems that it had to be met, and the time had arrived when it was proper to meet it. He continued to address the House in opposition to the reception of the memorial, and was speaking when the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1837.

The flag of the Union floated over the Senate Chamber last evening, till half past seven o'clock. Some of the prominent men of the party were determined to force Michigan into the Union last night, if possible. Late in the afternoon a motion for adjournment was made, so as to permit Mr. Preston, who had the floor, and who only appeared in the Senate on the day previous, to speak to-day. But this common courtesy was too much for the destructives, who have produced and countenance this bill, to grant. Mr. Preston went on, and in a speech distinguished by all the ability and eloquence for which he is celebrated, pointed out the evil consequences which would result from the principles on which this bill is founded. He exposed, with great success, the anarchical and revolutionary character of the doctrines of Dallas, and ridiculed the miserable arguments with which Mr. Buchanan attempted to support them.

Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Preston. This gentleman has signaled his first days in the Senate by the advocacy of principles calculated to break up the very foundations of civilized and orderly society. He is a supporter of the principles of Dallas, Frank Thomas, and the rest of that pestiferous crew of disorganizers and destructives. Mr. Morris of Ohio, replied; and offered an amendment to the preamble, which proposes to spread upon record the whole facts of the case. He supported his amendment in a speech of great warmth and energy, in the course of which he declared he should regard the passage of this bill, as "driving the last nail in the coffin of State Rights!"

Several efforts were made, while Mr. Morris was speaking to procure an adjournment, but without success. At last about half past seven Mr. Wall renewed the motion. Beaten wrapped himself up in his cloak with a pompous air, and as if he had really determined to encamp in the Chamber until the bill should be passed, and leaving back bawled out "ayes and nays!" They were granted, and yet the poor creature had the mortification to find himself in the minority, in spite of all his bullying and grimaces! The Senate adjourned. To-day the subject was resumed. Mr. Morris

finished his remarks. They did him credit, and will entitle him to the respect of all reflecting and honorable and patriotic men, far more than any speech he ever uttered in support of the administration or its policy.

Mr. Bayard of Delaware followed him, and made a lucid and vigorous speech against the preamble and bill. Several of those who preceded him seemed to lose sight of the bill, and occupy themselves, for the most part, with the monstrous principles which have been proclaimed by Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy, and other prominent members of the party. Mr. Bayard, however, kept closely to the legal and constitutional points involved in this question. He only glanced at the letter of Dallas; and then for the purpose of reminding the Senate that the party were obliged to abandon the letter of Dallas in certain parts of Pennsylvania, and declare it a "Whig Forgery." He did not dwell much stress in this trick—it was a common thing with the party, and of a similar character were called upon to go up to the polls and vote for "Patrick Van Buren!" This hit excited a burst of laughter. Van Buren himself sat next to Mr. Bayard and was as merry as they. "Let those laugh who win," thought he.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, spoke next in his accustomed contumacious and pointed tone. His grammar was bad—his matter worse—his eloquence worse of all. What do you think of a Senator pronouncing before he is more, no—or the Mexican Chief "Santar Rana?" Yet so speaketh the Honorable Bedford Brown.

That queer fellow, Mr. Niles then took the parole. What a manner! Who can describe the indescribable? After this old fish had spouted some hours about "the democracy," and such branches of learning, Mr. Crittenden took the floor; and I left him making a masterly speech against the preamble and the bill.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 6.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing in its jurisdiction the whole of South-Carolina and all that part of North Carolina lying South of the Cape Fear, is now in Session in this place. About one hundred Ministers of the Gospel are expected to be in attendance. We understand that the House of Worship belonging to other Denominations, have been thrown open for their use, and the great room in St. John's Lodge kindly tendered to them by the Masonic Fraternity for the transaction of business.

Perhaps no other Denomination of Christians can boast of a more laboring and self-sacrificing Ministry than that of the Methodist Church. By means of their itinerant Clergy the glad tidings of the Gospel are made to reach the Tenants of every log-house upon every bye-road of our vast Country—thereby extending to the Poor and Needy the "Bread of Life" and "Waters of Salvation," which otherwise might never reach them.

Of these things the World at large takes little, too little heed. Notwithstanding, they still go on through evil and through good Report to do their Master's will, being sure if they fail not of their duty, of inheriting the Promises set forth by the Great Head of the Church.—Advertiser.

We are requested to state that the Conference of the Methodist Epis. Church, which convened in this place on the 4th inst., adjourned on Wednesday last, after a Session of seven days, the proceedings of which were marked by much unanimity of feeling and brotherly love.—Advertiser.

## MURDER MOST FOUL.

We are compelled to record a murder of as unnatural and horrible a character as any which ever disgraced the calendar of crime. On the 3rd inst. Phoebe Howell, an aged woman of this County, was most brutally murdered by her son, Needham Howell.

The facts so far as they have come to our knowledge, are somewhat as follows.

Howell, his mother, and a young girl of 10 or 12 years of age, were together in a small building on the Sound, when Howell induced his mother to go out with him into the yard. Soon after they left the House, the young girl was alarmed by the cries of the deceased and rushing out found Howell sitting astride his prostrate mother, and beating her in the face with a brick. The girl immediately fled to an adjoining plantation (distant about a fourth of a mile) for assistance and returned in company with one or two other persons, when they found Howell standing on the breast of the mangled corpse, with a pipe in his mouth, and kicking the face with the heel of his boot.

Rumor says that he perpetrated the act while under a temporary derangement from the effects of strong drink. He fled soon after the murder, and has not since been heard of.—B.

## DREADFUL SHIP-WRECK—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT LIVES LOST!

The New York papers of Thursday morning bring us the distressing intelligence of the shipwreck of the barque Mexico of Portland on Hempstead bar, one quarter of a mile from the shore, with the loss of one hundred and eight persons.—We take the following particulars from the Courier & Enquirer, which derived its information from the Captain of the vessel, who was one of the few saved.

The Barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th October last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers, in all one hundred and sixteen souls. She made the Highland lights on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from the northwest, the Barque was no longer able to hold to windward and was blown off a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost-bitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to land and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was borne round and headed to the north, under a close reefed main top-sail, reefed fore-sail, two reefed try-sail, and fore-stay sail. At 4 o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead and reported to Capt. Winslow that he had fifteen fathoms water. Supposing from the

soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water, he could still stand on two hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shown that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty-six miles east of Sandy Hook, of Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the reader's imagination. For one hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off, and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach, then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, snapped like thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and dove to pieces almost instantly. At 7 o'clock the next morning, the ship bilged, and filled with water. Orders followed from the captain to cut away the fore-mast; and that every soul on board should come on deck. In inexpressible agony they thus remained until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bow of the wreck. This deed in reaching the shore was, then in safety. The attempt however was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now, the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had hung thick set with ice, imploring by assistance and asking if hope was still left to them. When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, embedded in ice. None it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two thirds were women and children. It is but justice to the people on shore, to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunate, was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles and was manned by an old man and six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For thirty-five years has he been living on the sea-shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous vessels, and never before, have he or his comrades struck from the surf; but in addition to its violence, on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold that a second attempt to rescue was more than the dared venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

The following are the names of the persons saved. Capt. Winslow. Wm. Brown, a lad, brother of the owner. Two Seamen and the Cook. Richard Hyman. Thomas Mulholland, } Passengers. John Wood, } Perished in all, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT SOULS.

THE PILOTS, THE PILOTS! The ship at present lies with her starboard side about four feet under water, her mizen mast standing. Besides being lashed, her upper masts have so far parted from the hull, as to allow the cargo to wash out.

The Mexico was a substantial eastern built vessel of 280 tons, 11 years old, owned by Mr. Samuel Broom, of this City. She is insured by the Commonwealth office of Boston for \$8000. The freight is insured by the State Marine of this City. The Atlantic office is also on part of her cargo. The cargo consisted of 200 bags bar iron, 100 " coal, 200 " crates.

All consigned to Samuel Thompson. Sixteen of the bodies had driven ashore when our reporter left the beach last frozen. It was expected the remainder would drift ashore during the night, the wind and current setting strongly in shore.

When off the Hook, the Mexico, besides her signal for a pilot, had her flag flying Union down, as a signal of distress in consequence of the frost-bitten state of the crew and the shortness of provisions. She spoke on Sunday the Montreal, passenger ship, from the Captain of which vessel we learned she was below, and reported her arrival in consequence yesterday morning.

Of the fleet of 30 vessels that were off the Hook in company with the Mexico on Sunday, waiting pilots, not more than one half have as yet arrived. The unfortunate passengers were of a very superior class, and had considerable property with them. On the bodies which drifted ashore, gold to some amount was found.

The wreck-master, Mr. James Smith, the Coroner, Mr. Bergen, agent of the Insurance Companies, and a guard of 16 picked men, are on the beach to prevent pilage. The Croup.—The American Medical and Surgical Journal recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the croup, to apply immediately and persistently, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German Physician, and was practised with decided and uniform success.

Foreign Grain.—The import of foreign grain into the Baltimore market this week will be large. The vessels which have entered the port or are in the river, from various parts of Europe, will bring, we learn, from seventy to eighty thousand bushels. Baltimore American.







